BRAZIL AND URUGUAY.

REVOLUTION AT MONTEVIDEO.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1855. The steamer Camilla which left Montevideo on the 5th inst. brought us stirring news from the Banda Orientale-that indeed which we have been expecting, viz-a revolution. It is believed that Brazil is at the bottom of it, since she thinks that manifest destiny requires her to make the Rio de h Plats her southern boundary. A look at the map shows that river to be the natural boundary of Brazil, but unfortunately for that arrangement the coveted territory is inhabited by Spaniards, who will never submit to anything like Portuguese

Hestility to the administration of Flores was fomented by a little newspaper, Libertad, which became so violent that a decree was passed sup. pressing its publication. This raise 1 a great exsitement, the Brazilian interest declaring the act an unconstitutional infringement of the liberty of the press. The point was pushed so hard that Flores annulled the decree. Previous to this the name of a student in college was given as editor of the paper, but the decree of suppression being annulled, the name of the real editor was published, viz: Muñoz. About this time it was reported that Muñoz had arms secreted in his house, and a search was made for them, but nose were found. This act added fuel to the fire of revolution, and resulted in the collection of a large body of men. On the 28th of August the revolution hirly inaugurated itself. Armed men in considerable numbers congregated in the streets, and ran about shouting vicus for the people and down with Flores. The revolutionists got possession of the Casa de Gobierno, and then of the Custom house, Brazilian gold or something else having paralyzed the government troops.

At this juncture of affairs, President Flores ordered his horse and left the city, seeing that the Brazilian force of 5,000 troops, which had been intreduced into Uruguay with the understanding that they would support and insure the permanency of the government, had not only not moved in its defense but their sympathies were all with the revolutionists. Having established himself at Paso Molino, Flores sent for his friends, and at the time of the steamer's departure it was said he had from one thousand to fifteen hundred cavairy around

Flores has behaved with moderation throughout. He declares his willingness to resign if his constitational successor is permitted to take his place, viz: the president of the Seaate, who is, by a provision of the constitution, ex-officio Vice-president of the Republic. Deputations from the foreign merchants of Monte Video have visited Flores, but, when the steamer left, with no other result than to ascertain the conditions on which arrangements can be made

The next day after the departure of Flores from Monte Video a caucus was held, and an old gentleman by the name of Lamas (father of the present Uruguayan minister to Brazil,) was appointed President, and Muñoz, the editor spoken of above was made commander-in-chief of the forces. This appointment of the elder Lamas, and the fact that it is the design of the revolutionists to put the son into the Presidential chair, is one of many indications that show where Brazilis in this disturbance. It is said that when Brazil agreed to guarantee the permanency of Flores's administration she thought he could be bought over to her interest: but finding him honest and unpurchasable, and that he might possibly be elected President for a full term, she has brought about this revolution.

It is hinted that the revolutionists begin to see that the Brazilians have set them on an unnatural warfare-men of the same race and nation cutting each other's throats; neighbors murdering each other. They have become galled at the presence of fereign troops to keep them in subjection; and it has been suggested that when they shall have reflected on their position, the two parties, insiders and outsiders, will unite and fight the Brazilians. Should the Urugayans unite against the Brazilians, it is thought a war will be begun in which all the states of the Rio de la Plata will engage together against Brazil, and that the Province of Rio Grande may possibly join the republics of South

To give an idea of the manner in which these terrible revolutions are carried on, I will describe the taking of the Policia, a large building on the opposite side of the Plaza from the Cathedral The National Guard and about one hundred negroes called "troops of the line." repaired to the Plaza, taking position in front of the Cathedral. While forming, a few blank cartridges were fired rom the Policia; when instantly the whole National Guard, about three hundred men and boys applied themselves vigorusly to the use of their legs, and tried their best to do a mile inside of 2:40. throwing away their muskets in the race. When fairly out of harm's way, they rallied: and as there was no fee to be encountered, they returned and picked up their muskets. The only person hurt in this readdful affair was one of the National Guard who was wounded in the shoulder by a bullet accidentally issuing from the gun of his friend who followed close on his beels. After this valorous demonstration the Policia surrendered without burning any more blank cartridges, and then the country was safe.

When the steamer left, the revolutionists were putting Montevideo in a state of defense. The Plaza was ornamented with five brass pieces of artillery. Armed men were stationed at various parts of the town. The Custom house was shut up, and all business had come to a stand. Though Flores put no obstacles to the usual supplies going to market, provisions were rising in price, and the future looked gloomy.

The latest advices from Buenos Ayres represent political affairs in their usual unsettled state. The party in power is the Ultra Unitarian, er, more definitely designated, it is the Aristocratic party. The head of the ministry, Dr. Alsina, is very un popular with the masses and with business men-His great ambition is, to connect Buenos Ayres with the Argentine Republic, and to make himself President of the whole. Those whose interests are connected with the commercial prosperity of Buenes Ayres have no confidence in Alsins-fear. jug that, to promote his ambitious views, he may involve the province in trouble. The party in power is occasionally threatened by the old Rosas party, which is accused every little while of having a revolution on foot.

Here in Rio the political sky is clear. There was less demonstration on the late Independence day than usual, on account of the "prevailing " epidemie," as they call the cholers. The Em peror went over the bay on the 8th, and returned en the 10th-all the men-of-war in the harbor manning yards and the flag-ships firing salutes on the occasion.

The cholers is not at all alarming, and is almost entirely confined to the blacks.

The flag-ship of the American squadron, th Savannah, is here, and the ship's company in good health. The ship is kept scrupulously clean In the early part of this month the Bainbridge saffed for Montevideo, taking orders for the Germantown to come here for provisions. The store-ship Relief sailed for the United States on the 6th inst The Water Witch when last heard from, was near Martin Garcia, surveying.

MEXICO.

From Our Own Serrespondent.

Mexico, Friday, Oct. 19, 1855. I stated to you in my last that the election for the President did not take place on the 4th inst., and such was the report here when I wrote; but it was incorrect. The election was held on that day. We did not get the news of it, however, till late in the evening of the 5th, after I had sent off my dispatch. The result, as I supposed, was in favor of Gen. Alvarez, who had sizteen votes out of the twenty-three (States and Territories Ocampo had three, Comonfort three, and Vidaurri

Immediately after the election the Cabinet was appointed, in part, and consists of Comonfort as the minister of War, Benito Juarez of Justice, Melchor Ocampo of Relations, and Guillermo Prieto of Finance. There are two other departments yet to be filled, but they are unimportant and may be eventually suppressed. The above named are all Liberals, and the result of the election, and the appointment of the Cabinet have given general satis

faction to the Liberal party.

It appears the government will reside at present at least, at Cuernavaca, as the President has no desire to come here. He styles this city in some of his communications as "that corrupt

The convention for the formation of the new constitution will meet at the town of Dolores for that object in December next. Neither the church nor the army are to be represented in that body. The town of Dolores is far in the inthat body. The town of Dolores is far in the in-terior, and celebrated as being the place where standard of Mexican independence was first raised (Sept. 16, 1810). The object of this convention there is to keep the members as free as possible from the influences of this "corrupt capital

Gen. Gadsden (our minister to Mexico) went to Curravaca on the 11th inst. for the purpose of felicitating the President upon the recetablishment of a liberal government, and of respening bis official relations which, you will recollect, had been suspended between bim and Santa Anna's minister of kelations, Borrilla. On the 12th, Gen. Gadsden was publicly presented to Gen. Alvarez. and after the usual compliments, the former read the following address:

It is with the highest satisfaction that, as envoy ex-

t accemary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, I recognize the revival, which had alumbered for a while, of the self government of Mex-

ico in the person of your excellency.

To you general, in the recesses of a southern sovereign State, whose soil had been crimsoned by coward day gers in the blood of her immolated Gue rero, is due the honor of first sounding the alarm when central neurpation threatened to resubjugare the Mexican States in the sude absolution of tyrannical power; and in behalf of the federation this legation has the responsibility to represent, it feels sensibly the gratifi-cation of felicitating you on this bigh claim, which has with so much unanimity been accorded in the public invitation of the Unice Mexican States to be the highest functionary known to their constitution—unsoft; ited and undesired, but most signally merited by you excellency. This distinguished confidence reposed by the representatives of free and independent sovereign tree is the his hest claim to the highest confidence from the United States that, in the same spirit with which was been appeared the conflicting and you have so happily harmonized the conflicting and excited political elements in Mexico, you will not neglect the reconcitation of those which have arisen from the like causes with a friendly disposed neighboring resublic

con position of all self-governments, where The con-position of all self-governments, where the woversighty is in the nation and not in an incidiviousl and the elected administrators of the righer law, the agents and not the despots of the public trust, will awaken those commen sympathies which, tranqui izing a country at home, must strengthen the bonds between confederations of the States in the same day free and on the same kindred affinities which bind the States of each in equality and fraternity to a common center. In benalf, therefore, of the fed-ration of the United States of Ancice, its envoy extraordinary and minister fedici-tates the United Mexican States in their reunion in a government of their own choice, and under a Prosi-dent of their own selection. In resewing, therefore, relations with the legi mate sovereignty of Mexico which had been, unbappily, cisturbed, by the supposed sympathy of my country for it, the United States now regreets the republic of Mexico in a spirit of amity, justice and prace.

Upon the conclusion of this address Gen. Alvarez

made a suitable reply (which I send separate).

There was a bit of a flare-up on the part of the diplomatic corps because Gen Gadsden did not attend at their meeting, for the purpose of agreeing with them as to when they (the diplomatic body) were to felicitate the l'resident, what was to be said on the occasion, &c; and on learning that he had gone to Cuernavaca to felicitate the President alone, without advising them, they were offended and published his note declining to attend at their said meeting. Had he done so before it would have redounded to his credit. This note is as follows: Gen. Gadeden presents 'is respects to the Decano of the diplomatic corps, and r-grets not being able to attend at the meeting to which he has been cited by atten at the meeting to which he has been cited by Mr. Del Barrio helieving it to be more suitable for him not to attend the said conference. The minister of the United States agrees that in extraordinary circum-stances it is proper for the embassadors and ministers of foreign governments to meet to confer or compare tes in regard to international laws that may aff-ci bettes in regard to international the state of the respective countries with the government near which they are accreaited but the Government of the United State the government near which they are accreated. But the Government of the United States never has approved of the ministers meeting to combine the unity of action among all of them, in cases in which the ministers may have very different opinions and act impelled by op, ocite e ements. The United States have taken eare to avoid all all inners that might drag them into a policy opposed to that which they have adop ed in their relations with other parions, and core equently their minister believes he cannot be a valid entering into any dislomatic all inners. ght to avoid entering into any diplomatic aliance ought to avoid entering into any diplomatic anished which might be embarassis to his government and contrary to the principles they have prescribed to all their representatives in foreign countries.

With the highest respect. JAMES GADSDEN.

To-day, before this note was published, (16th

inst,) all the other foreign ministers went in a body to Cuernavaca to felicitate the President-our inister having returned on the 15th inst. I have learned that Gen. Alvarez was highly gratified at seeing Gen Gadsoen at Cueroavaca, and spoke in amiable terms of him. It appears the gratifiestion was mutual.

As Gen. Alverez has been elected to presidethough for a short time—over the destinies of his country after his well-known struggle against the wor tof tyransy, having suffered the utmost abuse from a subsidized press, a short description of his personal appearance favored me by one who saw him lately, may not be uninteresting to you. He is seventy-eight years of age, slightly over the middle hight, a little bowed by age, not very dark but of a bronzed complexion, and stout. The general aspect of his face is squareish, reminding one of the Chinese. High and full forehead, with an equal fullness about the temples, with very high cheek bones, which, combined with the other de velopments, give his face great breadth above mouth small and well defined, though he has no teeth; well formed but most diminutive eves. slightly drawn down at the inner corners - their color being a dark hazel, the pupil clear and distinct. His general expression is of the most open mild and benevolent character, with a sedatenes rarely met with. He appears to be a man that eould never be excited by even the greatest event. I should think him slow to act, but when once in action incapable of giving up while the motives lasted for it. His hair is as white as the criven snow, and bristly. He has never had recourse to the use of spectacles, and he

equal balance of the lymphatic and bilious. His dress on public occasions is perfectly neat and simple; black pantaloons, vest and cravat, with a very dark blue paletôt, a band of general-of-division around his waist, and a small black skull cap completes his simple exterior toilet. His manners are such as one would expect from his outward appearance—perfectly dignified, unassuming and gentle; slow and sedate in speech, manifesting an unsuspecting sincerity in all he says or does—in one word, perfectly natural and unsophisticated; your first impression would be on seeing him that he is an honest man. He has manifested excellent judgment, so far, in the selection for his Cabinet and in the appointments already made to other posts of importance, and among these the appointment of Gomer Parias to the General post-office department does both great credit. From what I see, I infer that the new constitu-

tion will be very liberal, and I see no danger to the government but at the time of the adoption of the government but at the time of the adoption of it. Should it be agreeable to the church, this government will stand, because the military cannot act without their support. It is probable the constitution will be that of 1924 reformed.

In my last letter I stated to you the conduct of Con.

Gen. Vegs, who had the command of the armed force in this city. He was removed from the command on the 7th inst., by order of the President, and Gen. Jose Garcia Conde was appointed in his place. Since then all has gone on well here in that respect. A part of the forces have already been withdrawn from this city. Vega has sunk into insignificance already.

I mentioned to you that some dissatisfaction had been caused by the convention between Comonfort. Haro y Tamariz and Doblado, at Lagos, and in consequence of which they joined their forces. A profound silence, however, has been maintained in public on this subject, except by Vidaurri, who has manifested as much displeasure at the conduct of Comonfort as any man could, and in conse quence has openly refused to adhere to the present government, until his suspicions in regard to the result of its success are eradicated. His correspondence with Comonfort is very lengthy, but extremely interesting. I have had to condense it.

however, to my regret. On the 16th September Comonfort informed Vidaurri that the capital had readhered to the plan of Ayutla on the resignation of Carrers, and that the difficulties between the forces under his com-mand and those of San Luis Potosi and Guanajusto had been explained away and that in consequence of his convention with Haro y Tamariz and Doblado the revolution had been happily consummated, and invited the support of Vidaurri for the new administration.

Vidaurri answered that if the convention be tween him (Comonfort) and Haro and Doblado, and the adoption of the plan of Ayutla by the capital of Mexico, should by the foundation of a stable and beneficent government in the Kepublic, he (Vidaurri) and the frontier States would be the first to bless such a happy era. But he fears that the admission of the army to be the support of the new political compound will give an opposite re-sult. He cannot believe that the author of all the misfortunes deplored by the country can be the one to remedy them by obedience to the govern ment growing out of the revolution. "But" he says, "you who have taken the responsibility to make a convention with them, without the concurrence of the legitimate represen atives of the public opinion, who, undeniably, are we who with arms in our hands, have overthrown a tyr ranny which appeared to be eternal—you may have your own reasons for doing so, as I have for seeing in that convention the germ of a re action, and the element which, before long, will again oppress the Mexicans."

Vidaurri objects to the protection conceded, by

the plan of Ayutla, to the army. He says:

"He does not mean to say there shall be no army;
but it must be purified and subjected to regulations
and conditions that shall remove it from the field of civil di sensior s. But to suppose that the organized civil disagnetors. But to suppose that the organized force, and besices, one wounded in their self-love by the triumphs of the people, will aid with docility in the reforms of the vices they themselves possess, after the disbanding of the troops who have been the restorers of liberty, is for me an illusion, which may have been engendered in you by your noble desire to recentable h peace, without recollecting that to do do it in this manner is the same as to attempt to appease a manner in the same as to attempt to appease a

war without exterminating the cause that has produced

He says: "He will not oppose the development of the plan of Ayutla, whilst it be not falsified, as was done in Jalisco (in 1852), which, in place of a reformation of the constitution of 1824, gave "us a tyrant, and war with all its horrors in place of demestic peace." He begs Comonfort to remember " that all that resulted from conventions by which those blessings were promised, and which is a reason why the word conventions infuses fear "and distrust in the Mexicans;" and further, that he, "being responsible for the present and future fate of the three States he represents, which desire a practical and true political reform—acts, not promises—to exterminate the savages increase their population, foment their rich ele-ments, and this of themselves, without subjection to the rule of incapable and op mancers. General, I cannot abandon these flattering expectations to any arrangements or conventions entered into in the interior, which truces, or fleeting epochs of peace; but I will wait the result of the new Government, and see if it complies with the desires and necessities of

Comopfort wrote Vidaurri again on the 18th inst., requesting him to place himself under the orders of Gen. Alvarez and aid him in the comsummation of the revolution, asking also a part of his forces. Vidaurri answered that he will support the new government if it adhere to the princip has manifested, but that the frontier States have the right to maintain their present position until they see their desires secured, and will await the future operations of the new government to see how it works. He explains why he lately marched against Saltillo. He said they abandoned the plan of Monterey, (Vidaurri's.) and under the pretext of adopting that of Ayutia were going back under the rule of the old despots. In fine, he says, "I mean to act with energy, and maintain on the frontier the present state of things until I see it secured against becoming the victim again of vain prom-"ses, because I am responsible for this before
God and man." He concludes by refusing the
forces asked for by Comonfort.
So you see Vidaurri's mind is inclined to an in-

dependent confederation. If the opinion is not general it has become near so, that this Government will not last long, and that the inevitable result of its dewnfall will be a separation of this country into distinct independ ent States, or small confederacies, and finally an annexation of some of the northern frontier States to the United States or some other power. There are many who entertain the idea of seeking an alliance, by treaty, with the United States, in order that the frontier may be protected from the ruinous invasions of the savages, and the center from military oppression. I am serious in what I say, and give the people of the United States notice in time in order that they may be thinking of the re-sult of such a treaty to Mexico and our own

The temous order of Guadalupe has been supressed by a supreme decree.

The government have been very active in causing various reforms, but they are of local interest. A decree has been issued pardoning all deserters from the army of Santa Anna. All public money has been ordered to be at the

disposal of the Treasury Department alone, ex-cept the twenty-five per cent destined to the English and Diplomatic conventions.

The increased price for stamped paper has been abolished in some States, and probably this tax

will be soon done away with altogether.

The decree of Santa Anna limiting the introduction of books to the port of Vera Cruz has been The decree imposing an export duty on all kinds

of animals and on various domestic products re-sulting from the same has been also abolished. Cultivation of tobacco bas been declared free in Tebasco. The toppage duties have been reduced in the ports there, export duty taken off of dyewoods, and cocoa has been freed from Alcabala

says himself that with the blessing of God his eye sight is still perfectly good. His temperament is Comonfort has been what is termed in physiological science nearly an chief of all the forces. Comenfort has been declared commander in-

The National Guard is being formed in this city. General Ghilardi, one of the chiefs of the revolution, has resigned his commission, stating that the object of his efforts being obtained he is content, and asks a small grant of the public land in compensation for his services. He is an Italian by birth and a worthy man.

I forget to mention that the report that Gen. Largano, who commanded in the south under

Larcano, who commanded in the south unfer Santa Anna, had been shot by order of Gen. Alvarez, was not true. He, L., called public attention to the fact that said report was false, and said he had never been more kindly treated than when taken prisoner. I will mention in this connection that it was generally reported also that Gen. Larthree Americans in Aca cano had agreed to give pulco twelve thousand dollars to assassinate Gen. Alvarez. This also be declares to be false, publicly and over his own signature. A note of hand given by Larcano to these men was found in their possession, to the effect that when they had fulfilled an "important commission," which they had been intrusted with by the government, they were to re-ceive twelve thousand dollars. It was a mere supposition that they were to commit the aforesaid crime, for Gen. Larcano has published the fact that these Americans had agreed to deliver to him the Fort of Acapulco and obtain the release of Gen. Zuluaga, then a prisoner, who desired to make his escape. This was the "important commission. and a m happy to know 'twas no worse, and also that they failed in their undertaking. They were arrested and banished the country. The Conducta left here yesterday for Vera

News has just been received here of the invasion of the State of Conbuils by the American filibusters of Texas. The Mexican account is that they were defeated at a point on the Ro-Escondido. Their number is variously estimated from two hundred to eight hundred. This is said by Vidaurri to be the work of the Conservative

party.

D. Suis de la Rosa has taken the directorship of

the Mining college of Mexico. This will yield him over ten thousand dollars a year. Blanco, the commander general of Sinaloa, has been removed from that post, which he usurped, and is ordered to come to Mexico. Of his brother, the late minister of War, nothing is known. E. O.

[By Telegraph.] Baltimore. Friday, Nov. 2, 1855. New-Orleans papers of Friday last are received. They contain the details of the Mexican news to the

21st alt. Alvarez was still in Cuerunavaca, fifty miles from the city of Mexico, but an uninterrupted communication was kept up between himse f and his ministers. The foreign ministers were all at Cuerunavaca at

the latest dates. The Trait d' Union says that the ministers of France, England, Guatemala, Passia and Spain, with the Sardinian charge de affairee, and the apostolic nurcio, had left Mexico for that place during the previous two days, while the minister of the Uni ed States had preceded them.

It then preceds to remark upon the fact that while Mr. Gadaden had refused to recognize the government of Carrera, he had shown the utmost alactity in acknowledging that of Alvarez. He is assailed as having in his recognition passed the accustomed limits of diplomatic address in the very laudatorial language used, as well as having violated diplomatic usage in separately conveying his recognition and congratula-

The difference between the Tamariz faction and the supporters of the plan of Ayutla has been settled, and ponfort advised Vidaurri of the fact. Vidaurri sponds that he is willing to sustain the government of Alvarez so long as the plan of Ayutla continues the basis of his administration. The latest rumors confidently assert that it was Alvarez's intention to resign in favor of Comonfort.

HAVANA.

The United States mail steamship Black Warrior, Capt. Bullock, from New-Orleans via Hayana, which latter part she left on the 28th uit., arrived last evening. The health of Havana was good. The new Spanish propeller America, built to run between Cadiz and Havana, arrived on the 26th ult. Freights were

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Oct. 28, 1855.

I learn another cargo of Africans has been

landed at or near Santa Cruz. A black man, sent from Baracoa to this city for sale, came to the British authorities here and stated that he and a black boy had been brought from Nassau, New-Providence, a few years since by a Dr. Anderson, to Baracoa, where Dr A fied : a year after which event they were sold into Slavery by his widow, who has since returned to As you will suppose, due regard was paid to the poor fellow's story. His sale was stopped and the proper means taken to place the matter under investigation. If the tale which he has told proves to be the truth, of which, from his I entertain but little doubt, Mrs. Ander manner. son will stand a fair chance of visiting some penal settlement as a convict.

We continue to bave delightfully cool and pleas-

ant weather, except, indeed, that it has raine rather much for out-door employment recently. The public health I believe I may venture to pronounce as good. There are of course some case fever among the unaclimated, especially those who indulge (if it be an indulgence) in the nee of ardent spirits, and those who unnecessarily expose themselves to the sun, or the set more langerous evening dews!

WEST INDIES.

BARBADOS .- This island was visited on the night of Bansanos.—This island was visited on the night of Aug. 20 with a smart gale, almost amounting to a hurricare. From a little after 5 p. m. the wind set is from the north-west, blowing steadily from that point, and increasing very gradually as the night advanced until a little after midnight, when the storm was at its hight. The damage on shore, beyond the lodging, perhaps, of some of the more forward cance, is probably very trivial, but three of the vessels in the bay were stranded, with the loss of some lives. The brig New City of Cork (of Liverpool) went ashore on the pier and is a complete wire k—the captain (Baynes) and boatswain were drowned; the back William Large, also of Liverpool, went ashore near the pier, bilged; the schooner were drowned; the bank within large, also of Liverpool, went ashore near the pier, hilged; the schooner
Koh-i-neor of Dominica, fifty-nine tune, parted her
an her at 2 s. m., and went ashore opposite Shurdand's
alley—one of her crew, Alexander Martin, was washed
overboard and growned. Among the ossentites is the
loss of Capt. Kirkby, of the schooner Peri of Domin.
ica, in the ware energe, who lost his footing white assisting to remark his vessel and was drowned. The arms ing to secure his vessel, and was drowned. The sagar ing to seeme his vessel, and was drowned. The sagar crop had closed, with an expert of upward of thirty-nine thousand hogsheads. The yellow fever had, it is said, disappeared. Lieuts, Allen, Dorrington and Cave of the sixty ninth regiment had fallen victims to it; also, the barrack-master for that island. St. 1 howas.—The weather, which had assumed a threatening appearance during the days terminating the week, enoughly allowing a perfect rails from the

threatening appearance during the days terminating the week, enced by slowing a perfect gale from at the cast the whole of Saturday night—the gasts at different periods being sufficiently severe to cause the apprehension that some of our buildings would be found injured in the morning. Happily no damage occurred to the town. The sea rose to an alarming high in occasquence of the severity of the wins, which, being slightly from the south, threw an immense swelling anat the wharves, which are on the whole pretty well destroyed, and will recuire some heavy outlays to effect the necessary repairs. Two English sloops—the Recabella of Anguilla and Louisa of St. Kitta, were unfortunately driven to the shore during the were unfortunately driven to the shore during the night; and as both were thrown to the same spot, the violence of the waves caused them to injure each other a good deal. Sr. CROIX -4cc

other a good deal.

St. Croix — accounts have reached us of a sad shipwisch that took place on the night of the 25th, at Sendy point, St. Creix. A letter before us mentions that the work of destruction was complete, and not a soul has survived to tell us the tale. The shore is seem has served to the tale. The showers seem with broken fragments, and the remains of broken functions, hogsheads and packages indicate that she must have had a cargo of rum, sugar and co.co. It is supposed from articles found and balance of dead poultry on the beath that there were passengers on board. It is evident that she was a French vessel as a piece of board picked up contains the following letters: "E[defaced]ENT-Marseilles." Her figurehead is the bust of a man painted white, long bair, cut straight around the neek, shirt-collar turned down, and cravat fied sailor fashion. We are to infer that she was a vessel from Guaraloupe or Martinique with a cargo for France. No bodies had been discov-

ered at the time when the letter from which we quote was written. [St. Thomas Pimes. St. Krtts —As our impression is nonvoidably de-layed, we have an opportunity of inserting some fur-ther account of the diamasted vessel which passed this rongstead on Thestay, the 21st inst:

She was the English bark Lord Raglan, of Liver-

pool, Nova Scotia, McClouc master, and was from Demerara bound to Liverpool. "She was totally di-masted whilstifoff Burbados,

and had to put into St. Eustatius, so as to enable the captain to put her in proper trim in order to continue his veyage. While laying in the port of St. Eustatius, the gate on Saturday last came on, and the crew refused to go to sea in the vessel in her crippled state. They as cordingly abandoned her in the evening waite she lay at anctor. On the following morning (Sunday) nothing was to be seen of her. The probability is that she foundered. The mate and ten men arrived here this morning, and left at once in the steamer Tamar for St. Thomas."

[Advertiser, Aug. 30.]

JAMAICA.—The death is announced of the Hon. Dowel. O Reilly, attorney-general of Jamaica and and had to put into St. Eu-tatius, so as to enable the Jamaica.—The death is appounded of the Hon. Dowel. O Relly, attorney-general of Jamaica and president of the legislative council of that island. The Hon. J Salmon, it, has received the appointment of president of the council in the room of the late Mr. O'Reilly, and Alex. Heslop, e-q. is the new attorney-general. The Jamaica existature was to meet on the leth October, for the dispatch of business.

FROM KANSAS.

From Cur Special Correspondent. LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1855.

After leaving Shawnee mission my first object was to reach the road from Westport to Law rence, and as I left the mission on foot I hoped to intercept the mail-stage which was to go up that day. A very sharp walk brought me into the road near where the new Methodist church stands. It is quite a respectable building, and has a small steeple the top of which looks like an inverted stool, with rather ornamental legs. As there was no mail stage in sight, I walked rapidly on and overtaking a couple of horse wagons, I learned to my mortification that the mail-carriage had passed a short time before. As there was no help for it, I tried to get the teamsters to take me, but they were Missourians, hauling produce to Lawrenceand had as much as they could take; besides, they were at least unwilling to take me. "You're from Boston, aint ye ?" queried one of them, eyeing me rather sharply. Truth enabling me to deay this dark in peachment, I did so, but the disclaimer appeared to be received with reservation, as they evidently seemed to think I had a " Boston " look. I tried to bribe them over, but not succeeding, I slung my carpet bag on my shoulder, and strode on as I must reach Lawrence. It was forty long miles, and I thought I could get there that night, but it was a mistake.

There are two or three roads, and the one I took skirted along the edge of the timber, and crossed many small streams that take their rise in the prairie and fall into the Kaw and Wakerusa. One thing that struck me was that the timber in the prairies was all on the low grounds, the high grounds being covered only with the yellow withered grass. The timber gradually grew lighter and more of a scrubby cast, and I even began to see that growth-so peculiar as fringings to the prairies of the West-post-oak and black-jack. The prairie soil was as rich as the very richest black soils of the Illinois prairies. Wherever the prairie ground breaks, and along the lower part of the prairie ridges, the rock projects, and as it is a coarse brecciated limestone, in thin and loose strata, the fragments cover the hill-faces wherever it comes out. Sometimes two or three of those oc cur on a single face, with strips or slopes of good soil between them. As these are broken in small fragments they are eminently suitable for the purpose of building stone fences. Some of these fences I have seen, which were said to cost from a dollar to a dollar and a half per rod. Of course these fences would be tedious to make, and would suit better as a renewal of the first feace. For thirty miles in the direction of Lawrence

the lands form the Shawree mission. These lands will be brought into market next Spring, but for ninety days after they are brought into market no white man will be allowed to make entry, that time being given to the indians to make selections; they being allowed two hundred acres apiece, which they can locate where they please in the reserve. At the Shawnee mission, and indeed several other points on the Missouri frontier. I learned that the whole of the lands in this reserve would be taken up by the indians. As I could see no indications of indians enough to locate more than a sixth of the land the statement excited my suspi cion, and I took occasion to investigate the matter, and got considerable information on the subject from some of the most intelligent of the Shawnee it dians. These of course differed as to the amount of lands in the reserve that the indians would take. and their estimates ranged from a sixth to a tenth; but most of them added that white men mostly from Missouri, had already put their claim on all the picked land of the remainder. As I was well aware that there was no legal mode of doing this. I inquired further, and found that the approved mode of procedure was to drive down a stake and put your card on it, or something of the kind. These claims we were told are " very much " respected; ' that is, the kind of respect which grows out of an apprehension of trouble from do, ing otherwise. I also got some additional ineight into the basis of the large vote polled here. Some of those gentlemen who come over the Missouri fron tier to vote have claims of this kind; and I would recommend this mode of "actual settlement" to persons with tender consciences, who have get land under the Graduation bill which it may be difficult for them to "cultivate" otherwise.

The road gradually left the skirts of timber, and for miles traversed high rolling prairies, intersected by streams and timbered hollows. As I found that the chance of conveyance was hopeless, I left the high road and struck out in other, and, as supposed, shorter cuts, which at least promised to he more interesting. At noon I came upon a small indian shanty, on Cedar creek. There were some two or three "papooses," but the whole family dressed after the fashion of Western white people of the poorer class. I determined to have dinner there, but the squaw refused to cook one, and said in very bad English that she had nothing; to which I responded that I was very sorry, and knowing a little of indian character by this time, sat down by her fire, which was built in front of the small hut, as if to meditate on my misfortunes. In a few minutes she abandoned her other work with a smile, and commenced making a dinner. A good appetite seasoned the meat and bread, and after paying her for her viands and her trouble, I walked on. There was no change in the scenery I now passed from that already described, and as I crossed the ridges of the prairie, I could see far ahead the high peaks of two hills that towered above all others, rising from the ridge that looked down on the Wakerusa. The sun went down and left me at some distance

from either of the large roads, and as I suspect, like the Irishman, "some miles from anywhere." I went on with as light a heart as could be afforded under the circumstances, and when darkness came on I had reached the Kaw river, there some four hundred yards across, and soon gained an indian eg-cabin, which stood on a sloping ridge just

where the Wakerusa river debouches into the Kaness. Although a very rough log cabin, with only a big hele for a window, and a good many smaller holes that were not intended for any particular purpose, it had many handsome articles of furniture in it. I slept soundly, and woke with the noise of the north-west wind blowing almost a sale, and the snow whirling through the new wintry

Soon after starting I forded the Wakerusa, and soon reached the town of Franklin. It possesses an excellent sawmill, and as the Indian reservation ends just before you reach the town, locations cabins and improvements begin to dot the landscape in all directions. A good many of the settlers at this point are from Illinois, a few from Missouri but most of them from Free States. Here Whit field had sixty one votes, but it has been sacer. tained that only eleven of these were legal, and I have been assured that there will be evidence to prove the fact.

Lawrence is but four miles from Franklin, and as I approached the former place I observed the settlements of the New-Englanders, which cluster around this point in all directions. Some of them houses are made of stone, some frame, some logs. In some cases the frames are of rough split weather bearding, and I saw some that were cosstructed of sed, thatched wish wild grass, although mest of these latter had been abandoned. The houses in Lawrence are of the same character as those I have described, although there are some very good buildings in the town. There is a large new hotel, built of stone, in course of erection and three saw mills at work. The site is a very good one, as it stands on the banks of the Kassa river, on high ground, and there is a high prairie ridge immediately in the rear of the town, on which a considerable number of houses have been built.

I have learned nothing of special political interes since I entered the town. All of the citizens appear to be Free State men, and if there are others I have not seen them. To-day the weather bu been severely cold; and those of the settlers who bave not been prepared for the sudden change are suffering from it. I find that a considerable number of the Eastern settlers have had the ague. which is merely the experience in acclimating to which the settlers of a new country are hable.

I have just learned that Gov. Shannon has been publishing some contradiction of his Westport speech in an Ohio paper. Such a denial may take better there than it would here; but one thing is certain-he voted for Whitfield, the Pro-Slavers

I have just seen a gentleman from Topeka this evening, who informs me that the Free State convention was adjourned until to-morrow for want of a quorum. There are a good many members here en route, and I have reason to believe that every part of the Territory will be represented. Wa start for that point in the morning; it is twentyfive miles distant.

MURDER OF JUDGE PLEMMONS.

From The Squatter Sovereign, Oct. 25.

This community was thrown into a state of excitament on Wednesday by the announcement that Judge Thomas Plemmons had been killed by a negro. Judge Plen mons lived in Carroll conety, some three miles from this place. The negro that killed him came into

from this place. The negro that killed him came take his possession a few years since by marriage.

The facts in the case are about these. Tuesday morning Judge Piemmons corrected this negro to some depending of the potatoes. The negro (as he said) made some excuse to get the judge to go out and show him where to commence. So soon as he reached the potato field—some two hundred yards from the houseness and kneed to be struck Judge P emmons on the back of his head with his hoe. The negro's ated he fell on his hands and kneed, he was speechless, but would not die. He coter aled him in the yard thinking he would soon dis reneraled him in the yard thinking he would soon dia. He wailed some two hours, and went to the house mean-time. Upon his return he wisited the spot where he He wai ed some two hours, and went to the house meantime. Upon his return he visited the spot where he
had lain his master. He was still alive. The negothen continued to strike him with his hoe, till life was
exinct. That night he took one of the horses from
the stable and carried the body at least a mile and a
half from the house. He then dragged the body along
the ground several hundred yards, for the purpose, as
he stated, of conveying the impression that his master
had been thrown from his horse, dragged by the stirrup and thereby killed.

On Wednesday morning the family became alarmed
at Judge Plemmons's absence. This negro being a
vile scoundrel, the fact of having been whipped by
Judge Plemmons on the morning previous, and as he
was seen going out in the field with this negro the last
time he was seen—all these facts a onsed suspicion is
the minds of the family that the negro knew something
about him.

He was called up and interrogated, but denied being in the field with his master. This rather confirmed their suspicions. He was severely thrashed. He that stared the case pretty much as we have, and showed the spot where he had carried the body. After he hat made a full confession, many of his neighbors in the mean time having come in, he was taken out and hung to a tree.

THE MISSOURI RUFFIANS.

We published lately an account, furnished by an eye-witness, of a ferocious attack made by some Missouri ruffians on the Rev. Mr. Clark, on board a s'eamboat on the Mis ouri river, the cause of the sesault being that the clergyman had expressed himself a favor of Kansas being a Free State. On this subect The American Bailet (Portsmouth, N. H.) has letter from Mr. Clark, who has returned to Maine prior to going again to Kansas. This let er affirms all at length that our correspondent gave of the almost murderous attack upon a peaceable citizen by a set of slaveholding scoundrels and ruffians-not restrained by the steambeat captain. It seems that some of them hearing a conversation upon the cauabilities of the negro race and the subject of Slavery between Mr. Clark and other passengers, reported that he was an Abolitionist, &c. Then this occurred in the language of Mr. Clark: Just as the stewards were lighting the cabin for the evening I went out of my room to write a business letter for Kansas. While writing three men seated

the melves heade me, referred in very fistering terms to the discussion of the afternoon, and gave as invitation to lecture that evening before the passengers, on the same subjects, namely: The probable origin of the indians, the capacity of the negro mind for improvement, and my religious and political views of Slavers. Seeing at a glance the impropriety of such a step, though repeatedly urged, I positively refused. Had I been induced to lecture, a Masourian prison work results. prison would probably have been my doom, as a preacher of insurrection among-laves; for I searned that some of the stewards on board were slaves. One or thirty were discussing the affairs of Kassas, Gav. Reeder's course, &c. After several had given their opinious of the result of the governor's cut se, I observed that the safest way would be to wait and see what the result would be. Imme flately a man who had been looking intently at me, to whom I had not spoken curing the passage, asked me what I said. As a matter of courtesy I repeated my words, on which be gave me a blow on my face with his fist. Almost at the same instant a person behind me gave me a blow in my side with a slung shot almost depriving me of the power of breathing or of self defense, and during this time of my helplesmess my assailant improved the opportunity by beating my face in the most brutal manner. A host of demons, let forth from Mittor's hell, could hardly equal in spirit and language those choice spirits that were present, as they yelled: 'Kill the _______yankes! the 'abolition son of a ____!' I stepped back between the chimney and cabin, so as not to be favored with a dirk in my back, when the captsin of the boat appeared, and, refusing to hear any explanation, ordered not to go to my state-room and be ready to leave the heat at Providerce, the next village below. As I was ne to go to my state-room and be ready to leave the me to go to my state-room and be ready to leave me heat at Providence, the next village below. As I was doomed to quit the boar, and not having had my breakfast, I stepped from my state-room to the ratio for a cup of coffee, where I was again assailed. An